Chief, FBID

16 January 1961

Chief, Field Operations Staff, FBID

Letter of Information Notes

- 1. Because BIS is part of the Field Operations Staff, bureaus need not flag messages "copy to FOS and BIS". Technical information included in messages flagged "copy to FOS" will be relayed to BIS at headquarters. Normally, FOS requires only information on potential coverage.
- 2. Bureaus are again reminded that all coverage changes occurring during a reporting period must be noted on coverage change reports due in headquarters the first and sixteenth day of each month, even though separate messages or correspondence regarding the change had previously taken place.
- 3. Editorial FYI's concerning anomalous behavior of transmitters on bureau coverage should be sent "copy to FOS" and flagged for relay to EBC.
- 4. To standarize wordage counts reported in monthly traffic reports, bureaus are requested to assume that twelve words constitute a line of filed copy.
- 5. Bureaus are reminded that the representative week to be used for Production Report statistics is the first full week of each month which does not include a U.S. Governmenttholiday.

SUBJECT: Letter of Information Notes

2

6. Bureaus are reminded that initial reports of new programs which, may have coverage value should indicate what coverage action, if any, the reporting bureau plans. If bureau plans cannot be ascertained at the time of the report, the message should contain a statement to the effect that a report on bureau coverage plans will be made by the Chief Editor as soon as possible.

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MATERIAL FROM BIS FOR LETTER OF INFORMATION JAN 15, 1961

1. The BIS prepared a special teletyped report on Uraguagean Communist URUGVAY

Party sponsored programs) For the BBC.

2. The BIS, on request of the FCC, secured the identification of a Thai military broadcasting station which was heard by FCC in Hawaii interfering with U.S. aeronautical services.

3. Radio Moscow added a facilism one-half hour transmission in English to the Far East in mid-December. Peking added an hour-long Spanish transmission to Central America and the Antilles. HARM

4. The BIS provided the USIA with an up-dated list of all Cuban radiobroadcasting and television stations for inclusion in a special report on Cuban radio and TV.

No other nobbworthy items this month.

JGW 1/18/61

3 January 1960

## DECEMBER 1960 PROGRESS REPORT ITEMS FROM BIS

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1. Confirmation has been received of Warsaw radio's cancellation of all of its broadcasts for North America, reportedly because of Gomulka's opinion that they were of little value and were not sufficiently well heard. Warsaw, however, increased slightly its Polish language service for South America.

Peking dropped its five-language service for minority nationalities on 5 December. In at least two of the languages Peking advised listeners to tune to regional stations for locally-originated programs in minority languages.

Moscow announced inauguration of a one-hour weekly mediumwave broadcast for northern Norway early in the new year.

Peking announced that an additional 7 program-hours of Spanish would be broadcast to Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles effective 1 January.

Late in November Prague began an English-language service for Africa with an output of 3h 30m per week.

2. BIS prepared an up-to-date list of Cuban AM, FM, and TV stations for IRI/USIA on 12/14/60. IRI was given a photostat copy of the last Cuban run made by RSB for FBID: corrections such as frequency changes, new stations, new slogans, etc., were typewritten on separate pieces of paper and attached to the various pages of the photostat. Later, corrections in station control were made verbally via phone.

BIS briefed Mr. Henry Basedow, U.S. Army Signal Intelligence Agency, on Canadian radio and TV broadcasting on 12/8/60 and gave him a loan copy of CBC publication showing frequency, location, call letters, power, and network affiliation of all radio and TV stations in Canada.

A 24-page "Guide to Languages Used in International Broadcasting" was issued as Operational Development no. 289. This compilation includes languages used in international broadcasting and a list of the broadcasters that used them.

Interest intensified during late December about the broadcasting situation in Laos. Vientiane Radio was apparently damaged or destroyed during mid-December fighting for control of the city. It was not heard for about one week and then returned to the air under the control of the Boun Oum government. The displaced Phouma group is now broadcasting half-hour programs twice daily over the Pathet Lao Radio, which, itself, increased transmission times to four hours daily.

During the abortive Ethiopian revolt against Haile Selassie, a pro-Haile Selassie radio station began operating from Asmara calling itself in Amharic "Ethiopian Radio Tabiano." The Addis Ababa radio was off the air for a day during the revolt but at the end of the month was operating normally.

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